PATENT APPLICATION

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of	Docket No: Q77806
Kazumi NAITO	
Appln. No.: 10/573,495	Group Art Unit: 2813
Confirmation No.: 9323	Examiner: Latanya N CRAWFORD
Filed: March 24, 2006	

For: PRODUCTION METHOD OF A CAPACITOR

STATEMENT OF SUBSTANCE OF INTERVIEW

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

Please review and enter the following remarks summarizing the interview conducted on July 20, 2010:

REMARKS

During the interview, the following was discussed: claims 20 and 21.

1. Identification of art discussed: Yoshida (US Pub. No. 2003/0133256 A1)

2. Substance of Interview: Discussed arguments filed on July 8, 2010, with regards to the differences between Yoshida and Applicant's invention, namely, that (i) Yoshida does not disclose the discrete fine protrusions formed on a part of but less than the entire surface of the dielectric layer having the claimed dimensions, and (ii) Yoshida does not disclose the step of forming the semiconductor layer on the electric conductor by energization using the electric conductor as an anode.

As to (i) above, the Examiner identified the undulations in the dielectric layer of Fig. 1 of Yoshida as meeting the claimed protrusions. Further, the Examiner also identified first

conductor polymer 301 as meeting the claimed fine protrusions, formed on a part of but less than the entire surface of the dielectric layer as shown in Fig. 2 of Yoshida.

As to (ii) above, Applicant's representative pointed out the difference in the method of the invention in which the semiconductor layer is formed on the electric conductor by energization *using the electric conductor as an anode*, whereas Yoshida et al uses external electrode 7. In this regard, anode conductor 10 of Yoshida et al corresponds to the claimed electric conductor having formed on the surface thereof a dielectric layer. Further, Applicant's representative noted that Yoshida et al does not meet this element of the claimed invention because the positive terminal of power source 12 in Yoshida et al is connected to *external* polymerization anode 7 but not to anode conductor 10 on which a dielectric layer has been formed (further noting that in electrolytic polymerization power must be supplied to both an anode and a cathode). In this regard, Applicant's representative pointed to paragraph [0083] of Applicant's published application US 2007/002526 A1, which describes that a direct current of 20mA was passed for thirty minutes at room temperature between the lead wire and a negative tantalum electrode plate disposed in the electrolytic solution. This, Applicant's representative explained, particularly points out that in the method of the present invention it is the electric conductor that is the anode in the electrolytic polymerization.

No agreement was reached, although the Examiner recognized (ii) as being a distinct difference between the method of invention and that of Yoshida.

It is respectfully submitted that the instant STATEMENT OF SUBSTANCE OF INTERVIEW complies with the requirements of 37 C.F.R. §§1.2 and 1.133 and MPEP §713.04.

It is believed that no petition or fee is required. However, if the USPTO deems otherwise, Applicant hereby petitions for any extension of time which may be required to maintain the pendency of this case, and any required fee, except for the Issue Fee, for such extension is to be charged to Deposit Account No. 19-4880.

Respectfully submitted,

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